Water Quality Report

2005 Shearin Hills

NCDENR-PWS ID #0465149

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality in the Shearin Hills Subdivision. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact the Sweeney Water Treatment Plant at (910) 343-3690.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The Shearin Hills water source is *groundwater* that is purchased from the New Hanover County Water System. Please read the attached New Hanover County Water System's 2005 Water Quality Report for the location of their sources.

What the EPA Wants You to Know

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. The presence of these substances does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer under-going chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptospordium* and other microbiological substances are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include microbial substances, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic substances, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may be from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical substances, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive substances, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for substances in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Violations

During 2005, or during any compliance period ending in 2005, we received NO violation that covered the time period of 2005.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

CITY OF WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a substance which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Not-Applicable (N/A) – Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (ug/L) – One part per million corresponds to one minute in *two years*, or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in *two thousand* years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a comtaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Extra Note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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Visit our new web-site:
www.wilmingtonnc.gov

WATER USE IT WISELY

2005 Water Quality Table of Detected Substances *

MICROBIOLOGICAL Substances

Substance (units)	MCL Violation Y/N	Your Water	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria *(presence or absence)*	N	0	0	One positive monthly sample	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli *(presence or absence)*	N	0	0	0 (Note: the MCL is exceeded if a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive)	Human and animal fecal waste

DISINFECTANTS and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS Substances *

Substance (units)	MCL/MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water (AVG)	Range Low	Range High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
TTHM (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	79.85	78.9	80.8	N/A	80	By-product of water chlorination
HAA (ppb) Total Haloacetic Acids	N	38.60	32.0	45.2	N/A	60	By-product of water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.66	0.13	1.24	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Compliance based on running annual average (RAA) of samples*

LEAD and COPPER

Substance (units)	Sample Date	Your Water	No. of sites found above the Action Level	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source
Lead (ppm) (90th percentile)	6/29/05 to 11/28/05	0.374	0	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)		0.003	1	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

** Please see the attached 2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Data for the New Hanover County Water System.*